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WASHINGTON.

Flurry in the House Over the Admission of a Georgia Member.

The Income Tax Repeal Bill Likely to Pass.

Another Day's Debate in the Senate on the Civil Service Reform Bill.

The Alabama Claims.

Reported Liberal Overtures from the British Government.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE KUKLUX INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At a meeting of the sub-committee of the Committee on the Condition of the Southern States to-day, but one witness, a son of Governor Holden, was examined. His testimony was to show that the Kuklux in North Carolina are but a thorough organization, and one of strength sufficient to overawe the civil authorities of the State wherever coercion requires it. The committee instructed the Chairman to report a bill authorizing the appropriation of $50,000 to carry on the investigation. Subsequently the Senate voted the amount. To-morrow a large number of witnesses will be examined.

COMMISSIONER PELEATIAH AND THE INCOME TAX.

Commissioner Pelleatiah was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and was questioned in regard to the prompt collection of assessing the income tax. He said that the machinery was not yet sufficiently complete, but the details of this subject to make any extensive recommendations. In regard to the income tax, he would give the matter careful examination, and give the result thereof at some future time. The Commissioner declined to say whether he favored the repeal of the tax. The Committee will meet to-morrow morning before the session of the House, when they will consider the matter further.

The action of the Senate to-day on the bill giving to the District of Columbia a legislature is a great disappointment to many in Congress as a guarantee that it will pass the present session. The members of the Senate committee who reported the bill, before reference to the Committee on the District, where, owing to the press of other matters, it has remained until to-day, and then only by a vote of 7 to 6. Had the bill been referred to a Committee of Conference, which ensures definite action at the earliest day, it would have passed.

MR. TRUMBULL'S CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL

had another hearing in the Senate to-day, but did not get to a vote, and will probably not for several days yet. The feature of to-day's debate was the exposure of corruption in the New York Custom House by Senator Schurz, and the defense of Collecting in defense of this institution, and which defense was replied to by Fenton. That little episode occupied the greater part of the afternoon. Mr. Cooking appeared to make a personal matter of Senator Patterson's statement, and claimed ever having participated in any effort to office in that institution. Senator Schurz has a speech prepared on the general subject, which he will probably read to-morrow, but this will only be a repetition of what he has already said.

THE BRIDGE WAR CLAIMS.

The Senate Finance Committee met to-day reported adversely upon Norton's bill to refund to Rufus Ingalls the money advanced by them to repay damages. It is now understood that the Committee will find that the portion relating to making allowances for the Government transportation will be reported favorably, but that the Senate is in favor of allowing nothing to all parties, and will not pass. There appears to be no doubt, however, but that the Senate is in favor of allowing something

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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Congress, instead of Congress opposes the bill making the civil service of office by Chas a trifle. Now, this opposition cannot be because such practice has not all the bad character and evil results of crime, and is not both wicked in itself and also a grave public wrong. Indeed, it would be hard to find any anything public men do more pernicious and corrupt, anything that works more mischief and evil to our free institutions, or more clearly threatens their existence; and if such conduct is not to be prohibited by law, what should? If forfeiture of the commission of office by public officers, deserved to be punished, then is the enlisting of office by members a crime of the same nature, but in a far higher degree, as it works larger mischief and greater wrong, and spreads it wider and deeper through every limb and fibre of the body politic, rendering the whole a loathsome disease and decay. That a practice thus dangerous to all party worth in our institutions, and prejudicial everywhere by one voice in by the ear, every evil and prevailing in our political affairs, should not be forbidden as a crime, and forbidden under the severest penalties, would go to show great neglect or stupidity—either in those who make the laws.

Members of Congress know the truth of this statement perfectly well. They well the vice and corruption that go hand in hand with this begging for office; they know the practice ought to be forbidden and punished as a crime, for it is of the very nature and has the same results as crime, and if Congress possessed the power to have it prohibited by law it would certainly do so. It is evident that the members of Congress are

"REGENERATION."

The Case of Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney in the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Opinion by Judge Thornton, Chief Justice Lawrence, and Judge Sheldon.

The Decree of Judge Jameson Reversed, and the Injunction Dissolved.

The trial of the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, Rector of Christ Church, in this city, after an interruption of one year and six months, which, it will be remembered, set an early date, the Superior Court having yesterday rendered a decision on the appeal taken on Judge Jameson's decision, restraining the decree and dissolving the injunction served on the Reverend Gentleman by the Vestrymen of Christ Church. The case was argued before the full Bench of the Supreme Court, composed of the Hon. Justice Lawrence, Chief Justice Thornton, and Hon. Norman H. Purple for the appellants, and Hon. Merrick W. Fuller for the appellees.

The indictment consisted of three charges with specifications. The first contained ten of the charges of "Conduct unbecoming a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which provides substantially that if any Bishop, Priest or Deacon shall abandon the Communion of the Church, or any other part of the Church, unless the same be primarily and finally judged to be heretical, or shall be convicted of any crime, or shall be guilty of any immoral conduct unbecoming his character, he shall be liable to admonition, suspension, or deposition from the ministry, according to the aggravation of the offence, or the quality of his repentance, and in determining what is an immoral and offensive act, the discretion and judgment of the Church is to be exercised according to the Word of God. The second charge was for violation of the Constitution of the Church, and by-laws and canons thereof, in that he had officiated in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Chicago, without the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, and had refused to obey the lawful commands of the Bishop. The third charge was for violation of the Constitution of the Church, in that he had officiated in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Chicago, without the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, and had refused to obey the lawful commands of the Bishop. The specifications under the first charge were that he had officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Chesbrough, a member of the Church, and had refused to bury the remains of Mrs. Hyde, a member of the Church, and had refused to perform the funeral service over

MURDER TRIAL.

Second Day of the Arraignment of Powers for the Killing of Qualey.

Charge to the Jury on the Subject of the Legal Right of Self-Defense.

The trial of Bernard Powers, under an indictment charging him with murder, by causing the death of Thomas Qualey, was yesterday continued and concluded in the Criminal Court of Cook County, Judge Gary, of the Superior Court, presiding. The interest in the case was not lessened by the developments of the second day, and the testimony as to the facts of the killing has been completed. The case was commenced yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and the jury did not receive their final charge from the Court and retire to consider their verdict until 10 o'clock last night.

PATRICK SHAUGHNESSY,

a shoeing-smith employed at the rolling mill, being sworn and duly cautioned, testified that he was present at the fight between Powers and Qualey, on Saturday night, the 7th inst. Witness and Qualey had an altercation in the afternoon of that day, and Qualey was to have settled with witness on that evening. Witness went to the saloon kept by Powers, and Qualey was there when he arrived. Powers was drinking at the bar. Witness asked Qualey if he was ready to settle with him, and Qualey said he was. Powers then said: "I understand you have been talking about me, and I want you to stop it." Witness replied that he had not said anything about him, and Powers then struck witness on the left side of the face. Witness struck back, and Powers struck him again. Witness then struck Powers, and Qualey struck him on the back of the head. Witness then struck Qualey, and Powers struck witness on the left side of the face. Witness struck Powers, and Qualey struck him on the back of the head. Witness then struck Qualey, and Powers struck him on the left side of the face. Witness struck Powers, and Qualey struck him on the back of the head. Witness then struck Qualey, and Powers struck witness